204 circulation 150,000; and Suomen Kuvalehti (Illustrated Journal), an illustrated weekly on timely topics, circulation 130,000. These periodicals are popular in all layers of society, in the cities as well as in rural areas.

214 The major publishing companies are Werner Söderström Osakeyhtiö (Porvoo and Helsinki), Kustannusosakehtiö Otava (Helsinki), K. J. Gummerus Osakeyhtiö (Jyväskylä and Helsinki) and Osakeyhtiö Tammi (Helsinki). These companies publish all types of literature, scientific as well as fiction, and school books. The amount of translated material published annually is very great. The two first-mentioned companies enjoy the greatest prestige, and they are also financially the most secure. The aggregate output of the publishing companies is at least 3000 new books a year, a large output for the size of the population.

2: Anonymous G-4,5 (no date) 1939 RB1 Baltic Countries
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PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

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Table 14 gives the hourly minimum wages of printers and certain other workers in printing and publishing trades as fixed by collective agreements in Helsinki, Viipuri, and various other localities where the cost of living is highest in Finland. The difference between the minimum wages paid in districts where the cost of living is highest and districts where it is lowest is about 20 percent.

TABLE 14.—*Minimum Hourly Wages in Printing and Publishing Trades in Finland, by Occupation*

[Average exchange rate of markka in December 1937=2.2 cents]

Occupation	Minimum hourly wage—		Occupation	Minimum hourly wage—	
	Before agreement	Since agreement, Dec. 1, 1937		Before agreement	Since agreement, Dec. 1, 1937
	Markkas	*Markkas*		*Markkas*	*Markkas*
Printers	8.50	9.61	Lithographers, offset printers, chemigraphers, and rotagravure printers [1]	8.50	9.61
Apprentice printers:			Bookbinders [1]	8.50	9.61
First year	2.13	2.40	Bookbinders, women:		
Second year	2.81	3.17	First year	2.10	2.37
Third year	3.74	4.23	Second year	2.55	2.88
Fourth year	5.10	5.77	Third year	3.40	3.84
Sixth year	7.14	8.07	Fourth year and thereafter	5.05	5.71
Plate printers:					
First year	2.40	2.71			
Second year	3.60	4.07			
Third year and thereafter	4.80	5.43			
Special work	6.00	6.78			

[1] Apprentices—wages are same as those for apprentice printers.

Wages in Latvia [3]

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The working day of the industrial workers in Latvia is fixed at 8 hours and on Saturdays at 6 hours. Farm hands, ship crews, domestic servants, hospital employees, teachers, policemen, and employees of prisons are not subject to the 8-hour law, their working hours being covered by special regulations.

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Wage statistics represent hourly rates, and no figures are available indicating the earnings of piece workers. However, it is understood that the greater part of the piece work, especially in the manufacturing industries, is paid for in the form of bonuses, in addition to hourly wages, to workers who produce over a certain standard amount. Such additional earnings are included in the figures covering average net earnings per hour. In general, piece work is done whenever that basis is applicable. In Latvia it is common in some types of unskilled labor, such as logging, loading, and carting, as well as in skilled labor.

[3] Report of Allan Lightner, Jr., American vice consul at Riga.